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the suspicious character in question has committed some crime. "The struggle to keep the peace and put down crime is a hard one everywhere. It requires a strong arm that cannot show too punctilious a regard for theoretical rights when prompt decisions have to be made and equally prompt action taken. The thieves and gun men have got to be driven out. Suspicious characters have got to be locked up. Somehow or other a record must be kept of professional criminals and persons likely to be active in law-breaking." Hence, in Mr. Train's opinion, the peace officer is often justified socially in making arrests which are not legally authorized: and he ought not to give too much consideration to the right of personal liberty, lest "the native hue of resolution is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

Francis M. Burdick.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON THE JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE OF THE FEDERAL COURTS. By John C. Rose. Baltimore: King Brothers, 1915. pp. xxx, 406.

This book, which originated in a lecture course conducted by the author at the Law School of the University of Maryland, amply fulfills its modest purpose, which is, in Judge Rose's own words, "to aid those who know little or nothing as to the jurisdiction and proceedings of the Federal Courts, and who would like to learn the fundamental rules concerning them." That there are many such persons practicing at the Bar of every state is clear, admission to practice does not predicate a knowledge of Federal jurisdiction, and numerous lawyers are apt to acquire the sort of practice which will not lead them into the Federal Courts at all. But in addition to this small number whose practice lies almost entirely in the Courts of whose bench the author has long been a member, there is a considerable quantity of practitioners whose work requires, from time to time, a knowledge of the subject with which this book deals. To all such persons Judge Rose's work should prove of great service. Its coherency of treatment is especially commendable. The subject is inherently difficult of presentation, and the danger to be avoided in an effort of this sort, is the descent into particularism. In this respect the author has been singularly successful.

Garrard Glenn.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE LAW OF THE CONSTITUTION. By A. V. Dicey, K. C., Hon. D. C. L. Eighth Edition. London: Macmillan & Co. 1915. pp. cv, 577.

A new edition of the *Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution*, when put forth by its venerable author as his final revision of a treatise which first appeared in 1885, is notable. Largely because of this element of finality, the method of piece-meal amendment of earlier revisions has been abandoned. Substantially, the body of the book is a reprint of the Seventh Edition (1908); an introduction has been added, however, in which Professor Dicey compares the English constitution as it stood in 1884 and in 1914 and attempts to evaluate certain recent constitutional tendencies. This fact lightens somewhat the task of the reviewer, who may properly confine his attention to the introduction. The importance of Professor Dicey's contribution here is not to be estimated by its physical proportions. The author's genius for compression is well known to his readers;